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the spring of 1915, are in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of Cornell University. The voice was identical with that of *Bufo fowleri* of the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Beyer (1900, Proc. La. Soc. Nat., 1897-1899, Appendix I, p. 11) records *Bufo lentiginosus americanus* as common in Louisiana, and Strecker identifies the common toad of the wooded area of eastern Texas under the same name (1915, Baylor Bull., XVIII, No. 4, p. 53). There can be no doubt that the species referred to is really *Bufo fowleri*.

B. fowleri, therefore, is the dominant *Bufo* on the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain, extending as far west as the open plains of Texas. In the central states its distribution appears to be much more local.

The ecological and seasonal relations of *Bufo fowleri* and *Bufo terrestris* offer an interesting subject for observation.

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Crotalus horridus RATTLES FOR HALF HOUR

For five days a *Crotalus horridus*, just captured in the Ramapo Hills of New York and kept in a glass cage, exhibited a tendency to rattle whenever disturbed and to continue the rattling until left by himself.

Believing that the rattling always was a warning, I placed the cage on a table to see how long the reptile would continue to agitate his tail.

For fifteen minutes he held his head tensely, as though ready to strike. Except for momentary pauses the rattling continued steadily. I moved from side to side and the snake followed my movements with his eyes.

Then slowly he relaxed and began rubbing his nose against the glass, with characteristic tongue movements. All evidences of fear or nervousness disappeared, but the rattling continued.

For another fifteen minutes I watched him, placing my hand upon the glass near his head and making various slow movements. He observed them without show of alarm and I thought he exhibited some curiosity. The rattling continued steadily except for a few very short pauses. Then I put him away in a dark cover and he stopped.

The snake was about thirty inches long and had six rattles.

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